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SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
AND THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 24th to the 31st of August, 1868.

THE *Naiyar Rajistan*, of the 17th of July, notices the case of some thirty-one British subjects imprisoned by the Somalie tribes, and the measures to be adopted for their release.

The same paper of the 23rd of July, after extracts from other papers, quotes an English journal to the effect that the Ex-Nawab of Tonk asked permission to go to England, but was refused by Government; "and," adds the writer, "it appears that he will not be allowed to leave Benares." The writer further refers to the probability of the small pension now allowed the Nawab being reduced; and says that the "Nawab, who is ever wishing his case may be re-heard, will gain no good by it, because when at the first the case came on, and he was then on the throne, as he did not clear himself then, what hope can he have now? We hear also that the orders of Government were, that if one shot was fired from Tonk the whole territory should be confiscated; besides which, the English officer had orders to take the Nawab by marches to Benares, making him halt awhile at each city on the way, in order that the people might see the punishment a man like the Nawab was receiving for shedding blood."

The *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 26th of July, notices the order passed by the Durbar concerning the death of an ownerless cow.

The *Oudh Ukhbar*, of the 28th of July, contains much that has already appeared.

Under the heading "Rampore State" the following appears :—" I always feel happy in writing glad tidings concerning the welfare of Hindoostanee governments, and I now present a statement of this kind to my readers. In native States the prosperity of a country depends entirely upon its Chief, whether that dependence be hidden or seen. The Chief of a country finds his people so unruly that unless the Government interfere, or unless something is done through the interest of any one person, the people look upon it with scorn and disdain. Enough ; the welfare and comfort of the people depend entirely upon the conduct of their Chief ; and it is a pleasure for me to mention this, *viz.*, that those Chiefs who have the interest and welfare of their subjects at heart, do of their own accord what is their duty towards their subjects in all truth and sincerity ;" &c., &c. The writer then instances the Maharajahs of Joudpore, Cashmere, Travancore, and Marwar, as deserving of praise, and adds that " the name of the Nawab of Rampore should be added to the list, as his generous acts are not less than those above mentioned." He proceeds to say :—" The excellent plans adopted by the Chief of Rampore for the benefit of his subjects are deserving of notice ;—the establishment of hospitals and schools, not only in Rampore itself, but all over his territory ; and, still more important, schools for native females have been established ; and although there is still some difference of opinion concerning the education of native females, still the desire to impart it cannot be viewed in any light but that of a desire to impart benefit to the people. It is great happiness to find the Chiefs of countries disposed towards this ;" &c., &c. It is further added that for the purpose of encouraging trade, and increased prosperity, the Nawab has got up an exhibition, which is described as " excellently arranged, which has excited the admiration of both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and is deserving of the highest praise ;" &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that it is right to look upon the religion of others with feelings of friendliness ; that it is ill-natured to do otherwise ; and concludes by expressing a hope

that as the Nawab has commenced so well, he will carry out his good intentions with the same zeal displayed at the beginning.

The following also appears :—“ The Maharajah of Jeypore having cleared himself with the Chief of Ulwur, has now got up enmity with the Chief of Narnoul. The Rajah (of Jeypore) has an idea that he is of higher rank than other Chiefs, and that his soldiers ought to be allowed to carry their arms in Narnoul; but the Chief objected to this, and as the Jeypore Rajah persists in his obstinacy, the Government has been appealed to, in order that arms may be restricted to those servants only of the Rajah who accompany him, or who are permitted to carry arms. ”

A separate sheet of this paper contains a congratulatory address to General S. A. Abbott, on his return to India.

The *Malwa Ukhbar*, of the 29th of July, discourses concerning the arrangements for governing Travancore, &c. The writer says :—“ As is generally the case under Hindoostanee Governments, so, under the British, the work of the police is under the Tehseeldar. In this there is a glaring fault; and in consequence of this the work does not progress as it should do, and as is desired; because the Government of Travancore has appointed Ameens in order that the work might be well done, and that heavy cases might not suffer. We think it right to say that many police cases are kept back from Tehseeldars at Travancore; the police Ameens must necessarily settle those cases which they are empowered to settle, while those beyond their powers they send up to the Judge of the District, which is all very good. But we advise the Dewan Sahib to separate the two Departments, and not allow the police to have anything to do with the Tehseeldars, because the Tehseeldars can have nothing in common with the police. The work of a Tehseeldar is to collect revenue; but the work of the police is to investigate cases of murder, theft, &c., &c. “ Of course, if any one delays in paying revenue, the Tehseeldar can punish him according to law; ” &c., &c. The

writer advocates the separation of these Departments, upon the ground that it would be beneficial to the natives generally ; and he considers the well-being of the people of much more importance than the dignity of a Tehseeldar, and that it should be first considered by the Government. "The Report of the Travancore Government for the year 1866-67 shows that there were in all 16,198 police cases, and at the end of the year but 13 cases remained unsettled. Out of the cases, 22 were murders, 19 suicides, and 17 extensive robberies ; all the rest were trifling cases. This proves that the police worked well, and the entire expense of the police was *one lakh, one thousand, and fifty-two* rupees. The Dewan Sahib is greatly pleased at this success ; he says that the people live in desert places ; that the women are covered with ornaments, and yet travel alone from village to village. In the middle of the streets, shopkeepers leave their shops full of valuable property to the care of young children, and never suffer loss by thefts. In the same way are the agriculturists protected ; saving and excepting the attacks of wild animals they have no danger to fear, for how dare any man break even a leaf ? We, too, are right glad to record this good work of the Dewan ; and, without doubt, God helps those whose desire is to do good ;" &c., &c. The writer proceeds to say, that "the Travancore Government has no desire to keep up a large force, and the expenses are therefore very moderate for this item. That the troops kept up are only for the purpose of attending processions, and there is no further necessity for them. Those who maintain a large army, and take pleasure in doing so, should reflect whether their troops will work when required to do so, because it often happens that at the time when their services are most required, troops are unwilling to work, and throw up the service ; while others run away from the battle field ;" &c., &c.

The *Moofeed-ool Anam*, of the 30th of July, publishes the following under the heading "Jubbulpore :"—"One day a number of the inhabitants of the city went on a pleasure-trip outside, and were enjoying themselves eating, &c., when the

Assistant Commissioner, with another European, in a buggy, drove in that direction. A cart containing eatables belonging to the pleasure party was in front of the buggy, and this annoyed the inmates, who, not being able to keep their temper, drove the horse on to the party, or the cart, and created much confusion : some of the aggrieved ones lighted torches and threw them into the buggy ; and after doing so they complained to the Deputy Commissioner." Referring to this, the *Delhi Gazette* is made to say that Hindoostanees now presume to complain to the authorities, and find a pleasure in doing so ; in this case, the Assistant Commissioner ought only to have been reasoned with, and told that he should not do the like again. The *Som Prokash* enquires, what can such officers care for such reasoning ? &c. &c. The writer, who seems to quote various opinions on the subject, concludes by stating that " Hindoostanees have not the heart to complain, because the principal authorities do not hear and help Hindoostanees ; what use, therefore, is there in complaining ?"

It is mentioned that the city papers of Lucknow state that many ladies of the Missions, with the object of converting native females to Christianity, have collected money, of which the interest alone amounts to Rs. 40,000 a year. "The missionaries are now about to send these ladies out to this country."

The *Akhbar Alum*, of the 30th of July, referring to the report that the Governor-General has called for the opinions of both Civil and Military officers concerning the question as to whether the natives of India are most happy and contented under European or Hindoostanee government, &c., &c., says that the *Delhi Gazette* has given a long opinion on this point, to the effect that according to the vernacular newspapers, it is proved that they prefer their own countrymen as rulers. The writer says :—" If we consider that the editors of those papers are under the eye of Government, and they do not get their rights, how can we expect much ? And although those of the first rank are generally happy under British rule, still no one is content and willing, in proof of

which we have only to note that people collect (or amass) money under British rule, and then go off with it into countries under Hindoostanee rulers, and very few come into our territories." The Editor adds, that it is proved "by experience, and by conversation with the public of all creeds, that the natives generally are more happy under British rule, simply because they enjoy certain benefits which they do not enjoy under native rule." He then goes on to enumerate the advantages of British rule; and concludes by saying, that with "the exception of the License Tax, and the Stamp Act of the Civil Courts, which some object to, there is very little to complain of; and if no objections were raised to these at the time when they were introduced, the Government cannot be blamed, for the fault lies with those who did not, when there was time, raise objections to them. If an officer oppresses, and no one takes the trouble to bring the acts of oppression to the notice of higher authority, the Government cannot be blamed for it, and there is no country exempt from this evil."

The *Punjabee Ukhbar*, of the 31st of July, after noticing the case of the Maharajah of Jeypore and the Nizam of Narnoul, and after other extracts, publishes the following:—"In Central India, there is just now a good deal of confusion and misrule, especially in the States of Joudpore and Marwar; the Thakoors being dissatisfied and discontented with the conduct of the Chiefs of those places. Up to the present time, nothing effectual has been done to bring the Thakoors to order. There are also signs of disturbance on the frontiers of the Maharajah of Scindia; and the Rajah of Saroiee has issued a proclamation, to the effect that any Thakoor who can bring Tiana, who has rebelled, shall receive Rs. 500 reward. The Bheel tribes are also said to be in force: in short, in all directions, there is something or other of the kind going on. Let us see whether Government will interfere, or sit still and look on at the fun."

Under the heading "Hyderabad" the following appears:—"The affairs of this country being in a very unsatisfactory condition, the Governor-General has granted permission to the Nawab Chief of the Deccan, to enlist a sufficient number of troops to maintain order in his territories."

Reference is made to the request of Huzrut Mahul Begum and her son Brijis Kadir, to be allowed to return to Hindoostan, with free pardon, and a pension for their maintenance. The writer says :—"The Begum is just now in the Nepaul hills, with a few followers ; and it is said that if Government objects to grant her any allowance, she will not care for it, as she only cares to return to Hindoostan. We are sure that this request will be granted."

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 31st of July, contains the usual amount of interesting matter in English, with Oordoo translation.

The *Mujm-ool Bharain*, of the 31st of July, the *Rahnooma Punjab*, of the 31st, and the *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 24th, do not call for particular notice.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 31st of July, refers to the latest news from Bokhara, which is to the effect that the King was still alive and well.

Cabul news is given ; it chiefly relates to fines levied by the Ameer upon the shopkeepers, and their refusal to pay them : "they closed their shops ; and the city people, both great and small, were much displeased at this act of injustice." It is further stated that the Governor of Jellalabad had represented to the Ameer of Cabul that the Candaharee troops, or at least a portion of them, had deserted, and the remainder had been disarmed. The Ameer replied, that "until the affair of Ghuznee was settled, they were not to receive their arms." News had also been received to the effect that the Punjshari and Bharkurdee tribes had possessed themselves of two forts in Kohistan, from Ghulam Jân ; hearing which, the Ameen sent out a force against the rebels. Other news of desertions, &c., is given. It is further stated that the shopkeepers of Cabul went and complained to Beebee Murwareed of the tyranny they were subjected to at the hands of the Ameer. The Begum consoled them, told them to open their shops, and she would reason with the Ameer, who would not oppress them ; and she then and there ordered the Ameer to cancel the obnoxious order.

The Ameer sent for the merchants, and told them that he had pardoned them one-fourth of the tax, at which they were satisfied. The murder of Abdul Razak, by order of the Ameer, is noticed. The murdered man is said to have been a faithful servant of sixty years, and the outrage has caused great displeasure ; rich and poor are alike much dissatisfied with the Ameer at his conduct ; &c., &c.

The *Ab-i-Hyat Hind*, of the 1st of August, notices the meeting at Agra for the purpose of expressing the satisfaction of the respectable natives at the economy observed on the occasion of marriages, &c., &c. Moonshee Piaree Lall Kayuth, *Siribasthut*, of Gopalpore, addressed the meeting.

The *Kaleid Ummed*, of the 1st August, does not contain anything which calls for particular notice.

The *Noor-ool-Ubsar*, of the 1st of August, contains an article on the excesses of native marriages in regard to the plurality of wives. The article is not of a political nature, but merely a kind of essay on the subject under notice.

The following then appears :—“ A new and strange event is that of Shere Alee Khan having made over Maimina to Sirdar Abdul Rhyman Khan. His reason for doing this is that Maimina is connected with Bulk, and an arrangement has been made with the Chief of that place.”

“ The Sirdar Abdul Rhyman, in reply to a letter of the Ameer, stated that his grandfather had recognized Ameer Shere Alee Khan as Ameer, and gave Bulk to him ; and so he ought accordingly to be made Governor over all. He goes on to say :—‘ I would advise you to give up Cabul, and go back to Kurrum and Khosuth. The man whom Dost Mahomed recognised, all should acknowledge ; I do not like your taking his rights from him.’ This letter displeased Azim Khan, who gave Abdool Rhyman Khan a thousand reproaches. The Ameer Shere Alee openly corresponds with the Russians ; but Azim Khan writes secretly, because he does not wish the English to know of it ; as he hopes in case he fails to obtain assist-

ance from any other quarter, to obtain it from the Government of India; but it is the Queen's counsel that he should not get it from the Government of India, because when the Russians aid Shere Alee Khan, the British Government will face them, and to face a powerful race like this in a foreign country is not good policy in the British Government; and the fidelity of the Affghans is not to be depended on; besides, with the Russian army there will be many Tartars and Affghans. It would be a good thing if the Tartars were to rebel, or fall out with the Russians, but this is not very likely to occur. It is known beyond doubt that the Russians are moving fast towards Affghanistan; and therefore the departure of Sir John Lawrence, and the coming of a new Governor-General, is perhaps not right or possible; because the experience and knowledge Sir John possesses of the country and people cannot readily be found in a new comer."

The *Khair Khwah Punjab*, of the 1st of August, after extracts from various sources, notices that Sir Stafford Northcote has addressed a letter to the Governor-General concerning the barbarous custom of human sacrifice in Hindoostan, and the Secretary of State is said to conclude his letter by stating that it is a matter for regret that such an evil custom has not been long since abolished, and expressing hope that the Governor-General will now interest himself in adopting measures to enforce the order prohibiting it.

The *Zea-ool Ukhbar*, of the 1st of August, the *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the same date, the *Meerut Gazette*, of the 1st, the *Koh-i-Noor*, of the 1st, the *Rohilkund Ukhbar*, of the 1st, and the *Nusseem Jounpore*, of the 4th, do not require special notice.

The *Sholatoor*, of the 4th of August, after extracts, &c., publishes the following, under the heading "Bhurtpore:"—"It is said that the re-investment of the Rajah with power to rule his country has caused much alarm in the hearts of the State servants, both old and new. For some days the Maharajah

has been daily inspecting his troops, and each day five or six horses, and ten or twenty poor people are cast aside; but those who have served for some time—the old servants—are pensioned off, and new ones are put aside. Those who were accustomed to receive Rs. 20 a month in the time of the former Maharajah have been ordered to keep horses, and those who refuse to do so, are turned out. After the Maharajah has inspected the troops, we are sure that he will turn his attention to the management of his country."

The *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar*, of the 5th of August, quotes the *Koh-i-Noor*, or is said to do so, to the following effect:—"Mr. Cooper, Commissioner of Lahore, who went to England some time ago, is now on the Nepaul frontier." "It is known," says the Editor of the *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar*, "that this is not the same Mr. Cooper; we cannot understand how the *Koh-i-Noor* made such a mistake."

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar*, of the 5th of August, does not contain anything that requires particular notice.

The *Moofeed-ool Anam*, of the 6th of August, mentions a report to the effect that the Cabullees in Calcutta have given out that all the Mahomedans in Affghanistan have combined together, and resolved upon making peace among themselves, and turning the Russians out of Samarkund.

The *Oordoo Dehli Gazette*, of the 8th of August, after extracts from English papers, publishes the following:—"Some time ago, the Nepaul Durbar gave the Chunda Rajah a *Umarwaza Jagheer*; but after doing this, it is said that it occurred to him that the Government might not approve of it, so an application was made on the subject, with the object of learning the wishes of Government; and it is now said that the Government have refused (or disallowed?) this action on the part of the Nepaul Durbar."

The *Guain Purdain Puthika*, of the 8th of July, does not require particular notice.

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.	WHEN RECEIVED.
			1868.	1868.
1	<i>Naiyar Rajistan,</i> ...	Jeypore, ...	July 17th	Augt. 5th
2	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 23rd	" 5th
3	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Gwalior, ...	" 26th	" 6th
4	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	" 28th	" 1st
5	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	" 29th	" 3rd
6	<i>Moofeed-ool-Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 30th	" 3rd
7	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 30th	" 3rd
8	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 31st	" 3rd
9	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	" 31st	" 2nd
10	<i>Mujm-ool-Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	" 31st	" 4th
11	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...	Sealkote, ...	" 31st	" 5th
12	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 24th	" 6th
13	<i>Ditto,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	" 31st	" 6th
14	<i>Ab-i-Hyat Hind,</i> ...	Agra, ...	Augt. 1st	" 2nd
15	<i>Kaleid Ummeid,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 1st	" 3rd
16	<i>Noor-ool Ubsar,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	" 1st	" 3rd
17	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> ...	Goojranwalla, ...	" 1st	" 3rd
18	<i>Zea-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Dehli, ...	" 1st	" 1st
19	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 1st	" 1st
20	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 1st	" 3rd
21	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	" 1st	" 4th
22	<i>Rohilkund Ukhbar,</i> ...	Moradabad, ...	" 1st	" 8th
23	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	" 4th	" 7th
24	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	" 4th	" 7th
25	<i>Ukmil-ool-Ukhbar,</i> ...	Dehli, ...	" 5th	" 7th
26	<i>Nujm-ool-Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	" 5th	" 8th
27	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	" 6th	" 8th
28	<i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	" 8th	" 8th
29	<i>Guain Purdain Puthika,</i> ...			
	<i>(Nagree),</i> ...	Lahore, ...	July 8th	" 8th
30	<i>Benares Ukhbar, (Nagree),</i> ...	Benares, ...	" 23rd	" 5th
31	<i>Murdhurminth,</i> ...	Joudpore, ...	" 27th	" 4th

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

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The 31st August, 1868. }

Upper India.

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